

DISCHARGE OF MOONEY JURORS DEMANDED BY THE PROSECUTION

(By Associated Press.)
SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—An alleged unqualified juror was found here yesterday in the box at the murder trial of Mrs. Rena Mooney. Counsel for the state, presenting the discovery to the court, demanded that all jurors thus far sworn be dismissed and a new panel be drawn. This was opposed by the defense and Superior Court Judge Emmet Seawell announced that he would rule Thursday.

No suspicion pointed toward Daniel Kelly, the juror who, according to the showing, should never have been summoned. Neither on the showing in court did it point anywhere else. Kelly, according to court record, was subpoenaed for court service May 18. Frank Butler, clerk of the court, swore he took Kelly's name from a jury box whence he drew the whole venire. Yet

Kelly's name did not appear on the list drawn under the law from the great register of voters at the beginning of the year and only these names are supposed to be in the box from which the venires are taken. The problem is to find how the name got into the box.

Twelve sworn jurors had been obtained when Louis Ferrari, assistant district attorney, made his disclosure. The twelve had been sworn as individuals, but not as a whole jury, because the California procedure is to get a 12th juror who sits as an alternate in case any of the first 12 are disqualified for illness or like cause.

Ferrari in declaring that the entire jury be discharged, referred to accusations of unfairness made concerning the trial of Thomas J. Mooney, husband of the defendant who was sentenced to death. Both

SCENES ON SINKING TRANSPORT SHOW BRAVERY BRITISH SOLDIERS

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)
LONDON, May 15.—What happens when a transport loaded with troops is sunk by a German submarine is graphically told in the story of the sinking of the steamer Balmoret, which was torpedoed April 25 while carrying Australian troops to England and sunk without the loss of a man. Drill, discipline and tradition counted. There were no heroics, fuss or panic but considerable humor and much efficiency. As the vessel did not sink for four hours, there was ample time to save even the ship's pets and the soldiers' mascots.

It was Anzac day and the officers were planning to hold a memorial service. The commanding officer was dealing with a remanded case. "And what have you been doing?" he asked, when there came a dull crash, a sound that seemed as he said, "to lift the skin off your face" and the ship began to take a list. The "alarm" was instantly sounded by the bugles, instantly followed by the "advance." Without confusion of any kind the men in four minutes fell in at their boat stations. During the voyage they had been told the stories of the "Southland" and "Birkenhead" of the behaviour of the troops and men on these occasions. Those men who had used flowery and fluent parts of speech condemning the previous boat drills now used equally literary expressions in praise of them.

"It's all right boys," a man called out, "the old man is on the bridge." "Don't sing too loud," said an officer, laughing, "because I can't give orders." The order to "stand easy" was given out.

The turn of the navy came now. The men knew instinctively that the navy would turn up. It turned up. Destroyers and trawlers appeared like magic. There was a moderate sea, and the ship having been struck near the propeller began settling down by the stern.

PLATINUM SHORTAGE OPENS GOOD FIELD

Most people are apt to think of platinum as preeminently adapted to settings for precious stones, but the metal is in fact indispensable to many essential industries. The United States alone annually uses about 165,000 ounces of fine platinum and produces less than 1000 ounces of crude platinum. Realizing the urgent necessity of increasing the country production of the metals of the platinum group, the United States geological survey, department of the interior, has planned an investigation in which L. M. Prindle and J. M. Hill, geologists, will visit places in this country where commercial deposits of these metals may be found.

Native platinum, the metal, and sperrylite (platinum arsenide) have been found in basic igneous rocks at several places in the world, but not in commercial quantities. The search for platinum in rocks is therefore not likely to obtain an immediate supply of the metal. Persons searching for platinum ores should therefore be sent only to the most competent assayers. The United States geological survey has received several reports of discoveries of rich platinum ore in which, as the reports state, "the platinum could not be detected by the ordinary methods of assay." Such statements should

be regarded with great caution, for any platinum ore of commercial grade will doubtless yield traces of platinum if tested by the standard methods employed by competent and reliable assayers.

The platinum supplies of the world except a relatively small quantity, have been obtained from placer deposits, notably from those of Russia, which have produced about 95 per cent of the world's output. The largest part of the crude placer platinum now produced in the United States is won by dredges working in California at the west base of the Sierra Nevada, in gravels derived from worn down lodes and concentrated by natural streams. The greater production from this region than from northwestern California and southwestern Oregon and other places would appear to be due to larger operations than to greater richness of deposits.

All the known placer deposits that contain platinum are near areas of basic igneous rocks, and it would seem that the first step in any search for new deposits of platinumiferous gravels is to look for outcrops of peridotite, probenite, diorite and serpentine. When areas of these rocks have been found the gravels of the streams that rise in them should be washed to see whether they contain platinum. Most of the heavy concentrates found in gravels that carry platinum are rich in chromite and olivine. The char-

FAILURE OF VOLUNTEER SYSTEM IN TIME OF MOST URGENT NEED

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—War department officials are pointing to the daily recruiting figures as proof anew that the volunteer system again has broken down in time of national emergency.

Yesterday's regular army recruiting brought in 2327 men, making a total of 87,518 since April 1. Illinois was first with 300 and New York second with 295.

Army officers declare that a great drive for volunteers to fill the army and national guard to the new war strength will be necessary unless there is to be serious delay in organizing the newly authorized regiments. These, of course, are for the regular army and quite apart from the army to be raised by selective conscription.

Despite the fact that the nation is at war and American regulars are under orders for the fighting front in France, less than 200,000 men have enlisted since April 1 in the regular and national guard.

The present rate of enlistment, 1200 to 1500 a day, officials say, must be increased to 10,000 to 20,000 a day if the forces which, in all probability will be among the first to follow Major General Pershing's division to Europe, are to go forward promptly. An appeal to the country from the president may be necessary to get the men.

The national guard is in even worse situation. The present total strength of the force is less than 200,000 and raised to a war footing, as has been ordered, should total 320,000. In addition, the 16 national guard division plan, on which the war department has been working, would require nearly as many more to fill additional necessary regiments.

The most striking feature in connection with the recruiting 1200 a day is the announcement that Gen. Pershing would lead a division to France without delay failed utterly to stimulate enlistment. The daily average recruiting has dwindled steadily.

If voluntary enlistment fails, despite the recruiting campaign that are in prospect, the only recourse will be to fill up the regulars and national guard with men selected for military service under the draft.

acter of the rock of which the gravels were formed may give a clue to their source.

Crude platinum as it occurs in placer concentrates is ordinarily a silvery white metal, the fresh surface of which could be confused only with that of silver, or possibly with that of iron. It can easily be distinguished from these metals, however, by simple tests, as they are soluble in dilute nitric acid, whereas crude platinum can be dissolved only in concentrated aqua regia, a mixture of three parts of hydrochloric (muriatic) acid and one part of nitric acid. In some placer deposits the grains are coated with a dark film and somewhat resemble the grains of the dark minerals chromite, magnetite, or ilmenite from which, however, they can be separated by careful panning, as the platinum is heavier than any of these minerals.

Platinum will not amalgamate with quicksilver alone, but will amalgamate with quicksilver and sodium. If ordinary quicksilver amalgam is used the flakes of platinum float on the surface and can be removed. If sodium amalgam is used the platinum may be separated from any gold in the amalgam by washing with water until the sodium is converted to sodium hydroxide, when the platinum will come out on the surface, provided the amalgam is sufficiently liquid.

One test for platinum is relatively simple. The metallic particles to be tested are dissolved by boiling in concentrated aqua regia and the resulting solution is allowed to dry. The dry residue is dissolved in hydrochloric acid, and the solution is evaporated by boiling until it becomes a thick mass, but is not quite dry. This mass is diluted with distilled water and to it are added a few drops of sulphuric acid and potassium iodide, which cause it to assume a very characteristic wine red color if it contains considerable platinum, or a reddish pink color if it contains only a small quantity. This test, though fairly delicate, will not detect traces of platinum if the solution contains large quantities of iron or other elements.

A second test of the residue from the aqua regia solution after it has been dissolved in hydrochloric acid is to form the thick mass described in to add to it potassium chloride (KCl), which, if the dissolved residue contains platinum, will precipitate yellow crystals or potassium platinochloride (K₂PtCl₆).

A third test may be made by adding to the aqua regia solution ammonium chloride (NH₄Cl), which, if the solution contains platinum, will precipitate yellow crystals of ammonium platinochloride.

The precipitates from the second and third tests are both insoluble in alcohol but are soluble in water and by heating may be reduced to platinum sponge.

The tests described above, though they are comparatively simple and positive if made on single grains, can not be relied upon if the material tested contains other elements than platinum. They should, therefore be restricted to grain of a single mineral picked from concentrates obtained by panning a sample of either rock or gravel.

A detailed report on the production of platinum in 1916, with information on the world's resources of this

This selfish, malcontent wanted a right to vote upon his own idea, but didn't want the same right for other things. He wanted an excuse for being a slacker; and a coward. ANY EXCUSE to evade a duty is COWARDLY.

The defence of your country, that your family and children may enjoy the freedom of a government "for the people, of the people and by the people" is as much your duty as the defence of your home from fire when your neighbor's house is burning. You wouldn't say "those who want to fight the fire can, and I will not help put it out UNTIL IT INVADERS MY PROPERTY?" for then it may be too late and require a harder fight, and a losing fight.

Slackers are racking their brains for excuses. ANY EXCUSE for not doing one's duty is the mark of a slacker and a coward, and if I had my way I'd brand every slacker with a letter "S" on the forehead.

Not to allow you to think that I would preach a doctrine that I would not practice, I'll say that six months before war was declared I tendered my services and made application to the Engineer Officers Reserve Corps, and am ready to do my bit.

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REINDEER FAIR AT ST. MICHAELS

(By Associated Press.)
NOME, Alaska, May 30.—The reindeer fair at Shaktoolik, attended by about 400 people, including the elite of St. Michaels at the mouth of the Yukon and from the surrounding native villages, was voted a complete success. Indians from the Yukon and Eskimos from all points of the compass were there with the classiest reindeer in their possession, and last of all the Lapps, who came to Alaska with the first reindeer.

Events held during the fair included races, load hauling and fancy driving. A friendly rivalry existed between Lapps and Eskimos, the latter winning in most of the events. This was owing to some extent to the small number of entries by the Lapps, who say it will be different next year.

Many artistic pieces of sewing were exhibited, all made from tanned reindeer hide. Mrs. Clementsen won a blue ribbon for the best pair of reindeer gloves and harness exhibited. She also won the load hauling contest, her deer pulling 3350 pounds.

The primitive method of starting a fire by friction was illustrated by two Eskimo women. Three pieces of wood and a cord quickly produced a spark which, when placed on a small shaving, was blown into a flame almost instantly.

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